COURT DIRECTS CITY OFFICIALS TO PAY FOR THE HALL OF RECORDS.

ISSUE OF STOCK FOR THE LONG ISLAND WATER COMPANY'S PLANT COMES UP-CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

THREATENED.

A writ of peremptory mandamus was issued yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, directing the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Controller Coler to meet in joint session and issue bonds to the amount of \$2,100,000, as provided for by the Legislature, to pay for the new Hall of Records. The writ was issued upon the application of Mr. Pierce the contractor. Copies of the writ will be served upon the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Council, the Controller and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it is said to be the intention of the lawyers interested to have Councilmen and Aldernen who fall to obey the writ locked up for contempt of court.

The proceedings were begun by Mr. Pierce at the request of Controller Coler, who said that he and the other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had done all they could do to stop the suspension of city bonds, and it was time for the contractors interested to go to the front. Contrary to expectations, the Corporation Counsel made practically no opposition to the application. Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, who represented Mr. Whalen, admitted that the city did not have a leg to stand upon; that the legislative act applying to the new Hall of Records made it mandatory upon the municipal government to issue the bonds as prescribed by the act.

SUSPENSION OF BOND ISSUES AT AN END. Immediately upon Mr. Connoly's admission Jus-Fitzgerald told L. Laffin Kellogg, counsel for Mr. Pierce, who made the application, to prepare an order and he would sign it immediately. In the opinion of Mr. Kellogg, Justice Fitzgerald's decision will practically put an end to the suspension of bond issues which has been going on in the Municipal Assembly for several weeks. Under the writ issued contempt proceedings to punish the members of the Municipal Assembly voting against the issues may be taken.

The issues may be taken.

The proceeding looking to the punishment of the men who are blocking the bond issue, in case they persist in their present course in the face of the writ, will be as follows: First, the writ will be served upon the presidents of the two bodies of the funnicipal Assembly, the chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Controller, calling for the joint meeting for the purpose of action upon the bond issue. In case the vote shows that the bond issue is still "held up." Mr. Kellogg must make a personal service on each member of the various boards. In case any member then blocks the issue of the bonds he may then be brought up before the Supreme Court in contempt proceedings for falling to obey the Court's orders. Mr. Kellosg contended that the Municipal Assembly had absolutely no right to hold up the issue, that theirs was nothing more or less than a ministerial duty, and that, so far as the present case was concerned, they had no legislative powers whatever.

LONG ISLAND WATER SUPPLY PURCHASE. Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday ssued an order directing Randolph Guggenheimer and other members of the City Council to show cause before Justice Fitzgerald on July 37 why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue to mpel them to approve and adopt the resolution theretofore adopted by the Board of Aldermen for the issue of \$570,000 of corporate stock to pay the award made in the condemnation proceedings taken to acquire the reservoir, machinery, franchises and all other property of the Long Island chises and all other property of the Long Island
Water Supply Company, and to compel them to
authorize the issue of the stock to p , the award.
Justice Glegerich directs the order to show cause
to be served on the respondents before July 28.
The order was granted on the application of Henry
W. Sherrill, James McKeen and Willis L. Ogden,
taxpayers of the Borough of Brooklyn, through
their counsel, J. Hampden Dougherty, of No. 7
Nassay-st.

affidavit of the applicants sets forth that

THE COUNCIL'S DUTY OBLIGATORY,

The Special Term of the Supreme Court of Kings County set aside this report on June 29, 2898, and ordered a rehearing before new commissioners, but the city of Brooklyn appealed to the General Term, which reversed the ruling of the Special Term, and directed the confirmation of the

General Term, which reversed the runing of the Special Term, and directed the confirmation of the report of the commission. An appeal to the Court of Appeals resulted in the confirmation of the decision of the General Term. The Long island Water Supply Company then sued out a writ of error and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but was defeated, and the city of Brooklyn became entitled to enter linto possession of the condemned property and franchises.

Under the provisions of the Greater New-York Charter the city of New-York became responsible for the payment of the awards, and became the owner of the property. The charter made it the duty of the Municipal Assembly, where bonds for public purposes for which laws had been passed prior to the consolidation of the various cities and towns incorporated in the Greater New-York had not been issued prior to January I, 1898, to authorize the issue of the necessary bonds in the shape of corporate stock, as prescribed by the charter, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. After several abortive attempts to get the Board of Aldermen to pass the bond issue, a resolution was adopted on June 7, 1898, authorizing the Controller to issue the \$70,000 required for the payment for the water works. The City Council met the same day, but the resolution was defeated, there not being a sufficient number of votes to carry it.

The affidiavit says that the duty of the Council

the resolution was defeated, there not being a sufficient number of votes to carry it.

The affidavit says that the duty of the Council in the matter is purely ministerial and obligatory, and that, as the refusal of the Council to authorize the bond issue is a violation of their plain duty, a positive disobetience of the obligation enjoined by the charter, an obstruction to the due administration of the business of the city, and as well an injury and a damage to the people of the said city, and particularly to the people of the city of Brooklyn, and as the award is at present carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum instead of 4 per cent. It is necessary that a mandamus be granted to compel the Council to pass the resolution authorizing the issue of the stock.

## LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Judge Gildersleeve, of the Supreme Court, yes terday granted an order dissolving Beeching & Co., a corporation, manufacturers of vault and pointed Alexander A. Forman, jr., permanent re-ceiver. Mr. Forman was appointed temporary re-ceiver on April 25, 1888, and two days later the premises in which the corporation's property was stored were burned. The receiver has received \$74 and expended \$456. The liabilities were \$5.687.

Judgment for \$2,162 was entered yesterday a Bernard Kaufman, liquor dealer, of No. 63 Riller st, in favor of George Ehret, for beer, tax certificate and balance due on a chattel mortgage.

against James Wilson and Arthur Horton, composing the firm of Wilson & Horton, of Pittsfield, Mass., in favor of Edward H. Wilson, which was obtained by Arnold & Greene, in Brooklyn. The attachment was served on two woollen commission merchants here. Two attachments obtained against the same parties in May, 1896, aggregating \$12,879, were subsequently discontinued. They were manufacturers of woollens.

## PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Dinkelspiel, a salesman living at No. 223 West One-hundred-and-flitteenth-st., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$4.3%, to eighty-five creditors, and assets \$10 in cash. All the debts were contracted in New-Brunswick, N. J., two years ago.

Max Bockman, an embroiderer, living at No. 9 East One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., has filed a petition in bankruptqy, with Habilities \$1,272, and no

AN ATTACHMENT FOR HALF A MILLION. Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment for \$600,000 against Charles A. Moreing, of London, in favor of Stanley H. G. Stewart, trading as Stewart & Co., on a claim for damages by reason of representations made by Mr. Moreing, upon which Mr. Stewart was induced to part with \$55,000 worth of stock of the St. Lawrence Power Company, of Massena, N. Y. The attachment was served on the treasurer of this company.

NEW BRIDGE ACROSS NIAGARA.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION STRUCTURE CON-NECTING LEWISTON AND QUEENS-TON-CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF ITS OPENING.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 21.-The formal open ing of the new suspension bridge across the Niag-ara River, connecting Lewiston, on the American side, with Queenston, on the Canadian side, took place at noon to-day. The ceremonies were in charge of W. Caryl Ely and Burt Van Horn. Many guests from Buffalo, Toronto and the frontier towns and cities were present. A luncheon was served on Queenston Heights, at the base of the monument erected to the memory of General

American and British flags were draped about the arches at either end of the bridge. The American contingent, headed by Major Auman, of the Regiment; W. Caryl Ely and George Raines, of Rochester, advanced to the centre arch and met the Canadians, headed by George W. Ross, Minister Education for Ontario; John W. Langmuir and S. Currie, of St. Catharine. As the parties, mbering several hundreds, approached each er the 74th Regiment Band played the Na-nal airs.

numbering several hundreds, approached each other the 74th Regiment Band played the National airs.

The new bridge, one of the most complete of modern suspension bridges, is designed to form a connecting link in a belt line trolley system to encompass completely the Niagara gorge from just below the falls of the Niagara to the end of the gorge, at Queenston and Lewiston. Work on the structure was begun last fall, and to-day it was opened to the public.

It is owned by the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company of New-York State and the Queenston Heights Bridge Company of Canada, embraced in the International Traction Company. The chief engineer was L. L. Buck, of New-York, and the constructing engineer R. S. Buck. The cable span from tower to tower is 1,040 feet, the same as the old bridge, and the stiffening trues 800 feet long. The width of the roadway is 25 feet. The towers are of stone; those on the American side are 28 feet square, with a height of 26 feet. The towers on the Canadian side are 16 feet from the edge of the bluff; their bases are 25 feet square, with a height of 26 feet. The towers on the Canadian side are 16 feet from the edge of the bluff, with a 12 foot square base. There are four cables of support, each composed of fourteen 34 inch galvanized cast steel wires. The anchorages are drilled into the solid rock and heavily cemented. The total weight of the bridge is about one thousand tons. The first suspension bridge to span the agree at Niagara Falls, which the present structure has replaced, was erected in 1850. This was blown down in 1854, after being damaged by an ice jam.

DETROIT STREETCARS RUN AT OLD FARES.

MUCH OPPOSITION TO THE CHANGE-UNIVERSAL TRANSFERS RETAINED.

Detroit, July 21.-Straight five cent fares have een restored on the old streetcar lines, excepting for the morning and evening hours, in which quarter. The universal transfer privilege between all lines of all companies, which was begun in three cent régime, still continues. One effect of the increase to-day was to divert travel to the newer lines, operated under an eight for a quarter fran

Mayor Maybury, who is highly indignant at the raising of fares, has called a special meeting of the City Council or to-morrow, to retaliate by prohibiting carriage of freight over the lines, by pushing a test of the legality of combinations of the 
companies when prohibited by their ordinances, and in other ways to restrict the companies' priv-

THE BANK'S NEW MANAGEMENT MISLED.

FACTS ABOUT THE MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK'S DEFICIT.

terested in the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by the published statements yesterday that at the meeting on Thursday of the stockholders of the institution President Potter said that he had found a deficit of \$89,089 52, which had been increased by the State Banking Department \$141,545.74, while Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, who spoke after Mr. Pot-An officer of the bank, in speaking yesterday about Chapter 689 of the Laws of 1898, provided for the acquisition by the city of Brooklyn, in the public diagrams of the Long Island Water Supply Company by condemnation proceedings. These acts further provided that as soon as the compensation to the company had been paid the city of Brooklyn should enter into possession of the property, and hold the same in few for the public use. The proper officers of the citylof Brooklyn were authorized to issue water bonds, payable in twenty years ized to issue water bonds, payable in twenty years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not more than 4 per cent per anum, which were to be exempt from faxation, and not to be sold below par. All the paccessary expenses were to be point by the Commissioner of City Works and approved by the Commissioner of City Works and approved by the Mayor out of the water sinking fund.

The affidavit says that the commission appointed to fix the awards in the condemnation proceedings.

The affidavit constituted of E. W. Bliss, Hiram W. affinally constituted of E. W. Bliss, Hiram W. affination of the condemnation proceedings and that the bank's assets consisted of the Surface acts that Superintendent Kilburn, in figuration up the assets, and that Superintendent Kilburn, in figuration up the assets, had scaled down the real estate, and that the meeting, said that the discrepancy between

1898, authorized a contract with President Newbury whereby he was to receive, in addition to his salary of \$2,500 a year as president, a commission of 3 per cent on practically all the new business of the institution and all premiums, this contract being worth a large amount a year. The new Board rescinded this contract, and also one giving another valuable perquisite, their action in each case being as of the date of the change of management. The meeting yesterday was called simply for the purpose of laying all the facts before the stockholders. The committee of stockholders to be appointed will be an advisory body, the present management having all the powers it ever had. No new business has been accepted by the company since the discovery of its condition."

The story published yesterday concerning the financial condition of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New-York, at Lexington-ave, and Twenty-third-st., led many to believe that the article referred to the Co-operative Buliding Bank, of No. 250 Broadway. The latter corporation is in good financial condition, and solvent, according to the last statement made.

MARYLAND BANKERS ELECT OFFICERS. Ocean City, Md., July 21.-The closing session o

the fourth annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association was well attended. A paper on "The Banker and the Lawyer" was read by Charles H. Stanley, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Laurel. "Correspondence Between Banks: A Plea For the Uniform System," was the theme of Robert Shriver, president of the First National Bank of Cumberland, Lawrence B. Kemp, of Baltimore, and David

Sloan, of Lonaconing, were appointed delegates to the American Bankers' Convention, which meets in the American Bankers' Convention, which meets in Cleveland. The following officers of the association were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. Wirt Randall, president Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis; vice-presidents, Robert Striver, Cumberland; Edward M. Mealey, Hagerstown; Robert C. Hopkins, Port Deposit; Thomas H. Robert C. Hopkins, Port Deposit; Thomas

## TRANSATIANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which sails for Liverpool to-day, will carry among other pas sengers Sir James Westland, Cadets H. T. Wright and H. Williams, Miss Margaret Weir, Judge E. J. San Francisco, and Emilo Terry, Miss Alice M. Davies, Colonel and Mrs. I. H. Grant, Mrs. Mary A. Pope, the Rev. James McFadden, James Mars-den, E. Morton, Joseph Nathan, A. S. Walsh, Colonel and Mrs. Henry W. Sackett, W. H. Hunter and Percy Sanderson, British Consul General in this

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania, for Hamburg to day, will be the Rev. S. Edward Young, C. C. Lister, A. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Luther, Professor and Mrs. Julius G. Segall, Miss Violet Harper, the Rev. Samuel Semple, Mrs. Semple, Robert J. Hearne, Mrs. Hearne, Captain and Mrs. Jacob Paulsen, Judge John H. Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Colonel and Mrs. Penzel, Mr. and Mrs. George Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Needham and the Misses Grace and Edith Needham, George Choate, H. H. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Marsh. Conrad Mueller and Dr. Charles A. L. Reed.

The passenger list of the Holland-America steamship Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, to-day includes the names of Mr. and Mrs. Waterman Stone, Miss Agnes Babcock, Mrs. M. A. Ritter, Dr. and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pope, Dr. and Mrs. John Green,
Mrs. J. E. Northrup, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Maxon,
Mrs. J. F. Hemonway, Miss J. Hemenway, Miss
Emily Gerlich and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lyman.
The French Line steamship La Bretagne, for
Havre to-day, will have the following among her
passengers: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Young, S. H.
Agnew. Henry M. Stegman, Hillary Brunot, United
States Consul to St. Ettenne; Jules Boguté, chancellor of the French Embassy to the United States;
Paul Durand, Luis Gonzales, Richard Gotthell,
George T. Hildebrand, Count G. de Lancry, the
Rev. Ambroise Laboré, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Macomber, the Rev. L. Manuel, Emile Picard, Miss A.
Clare Rogers, W. E. Shepherd and Gustav Stöchr.
Upon the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Hamburg yesterday,
were Dr. L. C. Bryan, Miss Paulin Beehler, R. L.
Gochrane, Mrs. Jessie Duncan, Dr. K. Mitchell,
Mrs. Washington Wright and daugh, er, Professor
H. J. Webber, Benjamin Wood, Richard R. Bowker
and Mrs. R. Crawford and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pope, Dr. and Mrs. John Green

POPULATION IN 1900.

AN ESTIMATE THAT THE TWELFTH CEN-SUS WILL SHOW LESS THAN 74,480,860.

H. T. NEWCOMB, STATISTICIAN OF THE DEPART-MENT OF AGRICULTURE, USES METHODS AND COMPARISONS BASED ON PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

Washington, July 21 (Special).-Preparations are already considerably advanced for the enumeration of the population of the United States, which, recurring in the regular decennial order provided for by the Constitution and followed in unbroken sequence since 1790, will estab-lish the starting point for the twentieth century development of the world's greatest republic. In advance of the actual count, which will occur

during June, 1900, there is naturally much speculation as to the actual increase during the decade now closing, and, as is equally natural among an optimistic people, especially characterized by an ever-reverberating National fride, there is a popudiately prospective population. It is not uncomm lation"; a metropolitan newspaper has collected estimates of population on January 1, 1899, made principally by Governors of States, which aggregate 77,803,231; and, in spite of the marked decline immigration during the present as compared with the decade immediately preceding, the imulation aggregating not less than seventy-eight or seventy-seven millions is almost universal.

An estimate prepared by the Government Actuary of the Treasury Department, published by the the basis of several important calculations underpopular expectation. This estimate places the popuincrease of 11,766,750, or 18.79 per cent since the census of 1890. A very rough calculation, involving period if the original premises were correct, shows the decade, would give a total population at that Treasury estimates, taking into consideration those the Actuary assumes that the movement of popucurve of the third degree. Such a curve may be prolonged indefinitely, and it involves but a comparatively simple calculation to discover that the Treasury estimate of population for the year 1900 st, unless the present method is radically modified, be between 77,675,000 and 77,680,000.

Taking the mean of these figures the increase from 1890 to 1900 would be 24.04 per cent, which is to be compared with 24.86 per cent from 1880 to 1890, and 26.64 per cent from 1860 to 1870. These percorrection of the census of 1870, the deficiency of authors of the report on population of the Eleventh the uncorrected total for 1870 are 30.08 and 22.63, re-It is not impossible that the population of the United States in 1860 is overstated in the ensus of that year.

DOUBTS AS TO A GREAT INCREASE. Doubt inevitably attaches to the possibility of

so great an increase during the present decade when the facts that the natural rate of increase of population in regions once fairly occupied tends istantly to decrease, and that immigration has considerably fallen off since 1800, receive attention. The necessity of making suitable allowance for the former source of error is well illustrated by the successes and failures in the celebrated series of estimates made by Elkanah Watson some time between the census of 1810 and that of 1820. These are portrayed in the following table:

Watson's estimate.

It is somewhat startling to find an individual capable of estimating the population of a great five to forty-five years before they took place, so accurately as to come within 1 per cent of the facts subsequently developed, in each case, as in the foregoing; and, at first, even more startling to find the same individual nearly 10 per cent in error in his next, the sixth, estimate; 121/2 per cent from the truth in the seventh, and 231-3 per cent in the eighth. It will not be out of place so far to anticipate the writer's own estimate for 1900 as to venture which places the population of the year 1900 at 100, 235,985, will be shown by the coming census to be total population at that time. In fact, there is nothing at all remarkable in the estimates made by Mr. Watson: his success in approximating the reand his later failures might almost as easily have been anticipated. In the language of the late President Walker, one of the greatest of American sta-

tisticians:
There was nothing especially deserving admiration in Watson's predictions. The author had no grasp upon the future beyond what other men possess. His estimates were not even based upon a careful survey of the soil and climate of the country. That which caused the growth of numbers through the earlier decades of our history to be so strikingly uniform was the principle of population operating absolutely without check among a people spread sparsely over the soil, with little of wealth and little of extreme poverty, and with nothing to make child-bearing a burden. Under conditions like these population increases at a geometrical ratio as regularly as a gas expands in a vacuum. The modifications in the environment of the

zens of the United States that followed the middle of the present century put an end to this simple regularity of increase as effectively as the continu ously unchanged environment of previous decades

INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION.

The increase in population between 1890 and 1890 per cent had not the total immigration of that dec-ade far exceeded that of any previous period of similar duration in the history of the country. The number of immigrants that settled in the United was 5,246,613, amounting to more than one-third of all of those who had entered since the foundation of the Republic and exceeding that of the next pre-vious decade by 86.57 per cent. There is every indiduring the next fourteen months, the immigration of that of the decade 1880 to 1890. Obviously also the intercensal increase in native-born children is arrive during the earlier years of the decade, for these are nearly all within the ages that contribute most generously to the birth rate. Attention will

Though no statistician falls to recognize that errors are inevitably connected with all census work, and it is not here denied that past censuses have scarcely attained the possible maximum of accuracy, and while it seems evident that there are serious inaccuracies in the data most essenthat an analytical estimate of the growth of popul lation during the present decade can be made more satisfactory than any based upon general mathe-matical calculations. The bases for such an estimate are, necessarily, the data collected in succestion kept in the office of the Federal Bureau of Immigration. The probable accuracy of the results would scarcely be enhanced by going back of the Tenth Census particularly in view of the uncertain ty surrounding the results of the census of 1870.

When one seeks to estimate, in the manner suggested, the population at the Twelfth Census the nquiry that seems naturally to take precedence is "How many of those enumerated in the Eleventh Census will be found living in 1999?" If this ques-tion is qualified by restricting it to white persons of native birth the answer will give the native white population, ten years of age and older, at the Twelfth Census. This element constituted more than one-half of the total population in 1890, and a satisfactory estimate will obviously be a substan-tial step toward the desired result. The census of tivity and that of 1890, 33,047,663 such individuals number was, clearly, composed of the survivors among the former, grown ten years older, and the difference represents, for this class, the deaths during the decade. The average death rate thus indicated for the decade is 103 in each 1,000 living at its beginning. It would, however, be in-

during the next decade without making every practicable allowance for changed conditions. The only modifying circumstances the consequences of which can satisfactorily be traced are those of altered age and sex distribution. No argument is neces sary to show that a population containing either an unusual proportion of infants or of very old persons will be subject to a higher death rate than one not so characterized. An estimate of the probable number of survivors on June 1, 1900, of those white persons of domestic nativity who were enum erated in the Eleventh Census, based upon the principle just enunciated, indicates that they will aggregate, approximately, 40,912,123, thus allowing for a death rate of 108 per 1,000 during the present decade. The use of significant figures in the concluding periods in these estimates does not indicate a belief that they will be found to agree with the results of the enumeration or in any way relate to the margin of error considered probable. These figures are merely arithmetical results, and are supposed to be more likely to be correct, or likely more nearly correct, than those which would result from any arbitrary alterations.

AN UNFORTUNATE CHANGE IN AGE STA-TISTICS.

The present is as good a place as any to direct attention to the unfortunate change in the inquiry concerning ages, which throws doubt upon the comparability of the statistics of ages in the Tenth and Eleventh censuses. The census schedule of 1880 followed the custom of previous censuses and inquired concerning the "age at last birthday" of each of those enumerated. In 1890 this was changed to "age at nearest birthday." Superficially considered, the latter form of the question appears more scientific, but that it is so is more than doubtful. Inquiries in census schedules should be framed with regard to the personal characteristics of those who are to supply and those who are to collect the information desired. It is probable that, schedule, and in spite of the most explicit instructions, most enumerators will inquire simply for the "age" of each individual, and that many adults

tions, most enumerators will inquire simply for the "age" of each individual, and that many adults would report their ages in the same manner, no matter how the inquiry addressed to them was phrased. No correction on this account has been attempted in connection with this estimate, for none seems sufficiently indicated as desirable.

The next step toward a complete estimate is to approximate the number of native white children under ten years of age who will be found at the date of the Twelfth Census. Such children constitute a numerically important element of the population at any time, and in 1850 represented 20.37 per cent of the total number enumerated. Some of the native white children to be enumerated in 1900 will have native mothers, all of whom must have been enumerated in 1890, and others will have foreign mothers, either enumerated in the Eleventh Census or to be found among the female immigrants who will have arrived prior to the census of 1990. In 1850 there were 12,717,835 white children of domestic nativity, of whom 8,982,582 were classed as having native parents and 3,735,254 as having foreign-born parents. It should be remarked that the latter class includes children having one native and one foreign-born parent, and that, as some of the latter were fathers, the former number does not include all the children surviving at the census who were born during the decade of native white women. The discrepancy is, however, believed to be insignificant and negligible.

In the census of 1880 there were enumerated 12,-335,486 native white females who were between the ages of six and forty-three, inclusive, among whom must be found practically all of the mothers of the 8,381,582 children of native parents enumerated ten years later. This means that for every 1,090 females of this class there were born during the decade a sufficient number of children, so that, after deducting those who falled to survive until the census, 728 were left on that date. As there were 15,415,799 individuals in the class among whi

WHITE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN PARENTS. were the children of 1.901.619 females of from sixteen to forty-three years of age, enumerated in the eleventh census, and of 2,040,702 females, who immi-grated between 1880 and 1890. The number of for-

ward Construction Company, and it is said that
these transfers do not mean an actual change in
the ownership of the parcel, but simply the vesting
of title in a corporation in which Mr. Stokes and
his associates will retain a controlling interest.
The property has been mortgaged by the Onward
Construction Company in favor of the Equitable
Life Assurance Society for \$60,000. The mortgage
is made for a period of six months.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has in connection
with C. L. Haskell made an exchange by which
F. Burt gives No. 40 West Ninety-sixth-st., a five
story American basement house, in exchange for
No. 265 West Elighty-fourth-st., a five story double
flathouse, 27x88x100.

There were only four parcels scheduled at the
New-York Real Estate Salesroom yesterday, two
of which were withdrawn and two disposed of as
follows: Herbert A. Sherman sold in foreclosure
the five story brick flathouse, with stores, on lot
2x100, No. 116 West One-hundred-and-thirty-flithst., to Virginia Stuart Mackay-Smith, the plaintiff, for \$25,000. The three story brick building from
and one story frame building rear, on lot 2xx80.11,
No. 62 West One-hundred-and-forty-second-st., in
foreclosure, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., was sold to
P. J. Kame for \$7.75.

Plans were filed yesterday in the Buildings Department for an eight story brick and stone office
building to be erected at No. 3 Park Row, 2xx2.9,
by the Park Row Construction Company. R. H.
Robertson is the architect, and the building will
cost \$60,000.

to forty-three years of age, enumerated in the eleventh census, and of 2.040.702 females, who immigrated between 1880 and 1890. The number of foreign white women within the same ages in 1890 was 2.564.530, and 1.198.903 female immigrants arrived between the enumeration and the end of the fiscal year 1898. The number of potential mothers of this class of children of 1890 was 3.942.321, and for 1890, estimating quite liberally the number of female immigrants for the remaining two years of the decade as 225.000, the potential mothers number 3.988.433. Necessary allowance being made for age, distribution and length of residence in the United States, in the case of immigrants not previously enumerated, the number of white children of foreign parentage indicated for the year 1900 is 4.078.87. Similar computations based upon the colored population of 1890, and the apparent rates of death and birth between 1880 and 1890 of that class of population, indicate that the Twelfth Census will find about 8.635.485 colored persons, of whom 2.522.301 will be children under ten years of age. In these estimates the entire colored population reported in 1800 is assumed to be of domestic nativity, and immigration is not considered. As the total includes Chinese, Japanese, etc., there is a possible error, which is, however, believed to be negligible. To treat it otherwise would materially complicate the calculation without securing any commensurate advantage in probability of accuracy.

The series of estimates so far presented covers all of the native-born population, and there remains only that portion consisting of foreign-born persons who immigrated previous to the census of 1890, or who will have done so by June, 1990. The census of 1890 enumerated 6.559.672 persons of foreign birth, and between June 20, 1889, and June 20, 1890, 5.66.612 immigrants arrived in the Linited States. It will be safe to treat all of the latter as having arrived before the enumeration. These immigrants were nearly all in the prime of life and strength, REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Broadway, Noe 557 and 559, and Nos 128 and 180
Mercer-at, 50x200; Countess Gaston d'Arschot
to John D Hawley, 'p part.

Same property; the Union Trust Company, as
trustee, to same, 'p part.

2d-st, n. s. lot 512, map in partition estate of
Petrus Stuyvesant, 24,9x105, 10; Maria A Froehlich to Samuel Goodman.

2d-ave, Nos 2,382 and 2,334, 40x89; Rebecca
Cohn to Cella Kraus

3d-ave, Nos 2,382 and 2,334, 40x89; Rebecca
Cohn to Cella Kraus

53th-st, n. s. 125 fit e of 5th-ave, 75x100.11;

Jacob Bossert to Louis Bossert.

124th-st, No. 258 West, 18,9x100.11; William A
Kenney to the Edison Electric Illuminating
Company of New-York

17th-st, s. s. 259 ft w of Sth-ave, 20x102.2; Edward Browns, referee, to Meredith Dryden.

Amsterdam-ave, e. s. 78.1 ft n of Washington
Bridge Park, runs s e 100 x s 73 x w — to
ave, x n 72; Joel S Ives, executor, etc, to John

M Stanaland

Park Place, Nos 23 and 20 Murray-st, 28,8x150;
David and Anthony B Banks to Isaao S Jennings

Avenue C, s w cor 16th-st, 22,9x85; Augustus Van
Wyck, referee to Patrick Skelly.

Levis-st, No. 109, 20x100; Nathan Weissberger

100th-st, s. 125 ft e of 5th-ave, 296 ft to
Madison-ave, x100.9; Janes B Ford et al,
executors, etc, to William R Travers.

115th-st, n. s. 100 ft e of 5th-ave, 25t 10x36.7x

133.8; Jerry Altleri to Antonio Petrone.

CONCEALMENT OF FOREIGN BIRTH

As the tendency to absorption into the class enumerated as of native birth appears to have been greater in connection with foreign men than with privileges lessely and customarily attaching to domestic nativity and the desire to avoid the delay and irksomeness of the process of naturalization, it has seemed necessary separately to estimate the numbers of foreigners of the different sexes. Careful allowance for this element of variation, as well as for age distribution, has resulted in an estimate that there will be found in the United States at the time of the twelfth decennial census 6,421.535 persons of foreign birth who were enumerated in the census of 1890, and 3,070,664 such persons who will have come to this country since that enumeration. Whatever error is found in this calculation will, it is believed, appear on the side of an overestimate.

The following table shows a recapitulation of the series of estimates herein given, together with a comparison with the results of the census of 1890: privileges legally and customarily attaching to

ESTIMATED POPULATION AT TWELFTH CEN-SUS, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1890. 1900.

| 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 1800 | 6,421,535 8.070.654

Totals 62.622.250 74.480.860 18.24

The primary observation suggested by the foregoing summary relates to the low rate of estimated increase. A decline in this rate from 24.85 per cent between 1890 and 1890 to 18.94 per cent between 1890 and 1890 to 18.94 per cent between 1890 and 1890 is certainly noticeable, but whatever surprise it may occasion is mitigated when it is realized that the immigration of the earlier decade aggregated 5.246.613, while that of 1890 to 1900, the last two years being liberally estimated, will certainly not be more than 3.624,133. Diminishing the population enumerated in 1890 by the difference between these totals would reduce the apparent rate of increase during the former decade to 21.62 per cent. Those who have observed the rapid multiplication of this class of population will not doubt that the remaining 22-3 per cent of decrease which is to be accounted for is nearly covered by the loss of the children who would have been born in this country had 1,622,480 more immigrants reached its shores during the decade. The remainder is attributable to the declining rate of increase of the colored population, a decline that is merely the continuance of a tendency the existence of which ....62,622,250 74,480,860

Brookinn Property for Sale.

Brookinn Property for Bale,

# Buy a Home for Betty and the Baby at SLOCUM PARK,

Lots \$200 to \$350, a Few Higher.

L. TOWNS, 375 FULTON STREET, has been fully demonstrated by the statistics of several censuses. That the aggregate population is likely to be as high as that estimated is due to the larger proportion of children of native parentage in the total population that will probably be found to have resulted from the fact that the children of the soldiers who returned to their homes at the close of the Civil War have, during the present decade, begun to contribute grandchildren of those soldiers to the aggregate population.

The foregoing estimate is presented as the mathematical result of careful analyses of the various elements of population. The writer is strongly impressed that whatever error is shown to have been made will appear as an overestimate, and that it establishes a maximum within which the actual total population will be found it is interesting to note that if the population should be found to number exactly as herein estimated the correction to be applied to the figures oromulgated by the Treasury Department will be less than that which the latter was obliged to make in its figures for isso when the results of the census of 1890 were made public. This correction was necessary, in spite of the very large immigration from 1886 to 1890, which tended to support the most extravagant estimates. The present estimate is based, however, upon data that are by no means inerrant. No one can be more conscious than one who has conducted such calculations of the treconcilable conflicts among the data that must of necessity be used. Were it not for these obstacles the inevitable law of large numbers that constitutes the fundamental basis of the science of statistics would protect this estimate unless vital principles have been ignored or misapplied, from serious error, and it might be issued with considerable confidence in its final justification by the results of the Twelfth Census. With all necessary allowances, however, it seems safe to predict that the population of the United States in June, 1990, will not exceed 74480.850: that it is even mor

REAL ESTATE.

SALES AT PRIVATE CONTRACT AND IN

THE AUCTION ROOM.

the five story brownstone private dwelling house

28x70x irregular, No. 254 West One-hundred-and-

William H. Bell has sold the plot at the south-east corner of Crotona Place and One-hundred-

J. W. Doane is thought to be the buyer of No. 29

East Nineteenth-st., sold this week by John F.

The five story flathouse No. 1,391 Fifth-ave., o

lot 25x100, is sold. Kahn & Bauman were the

The block front on the west side of Broadway

between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth sts.

where excavation for a new family hotel has been

in progress for some time, has been transferred for a nominal consideration by W. E. D. Stokes to

George H. L. Morton, and by the latter to the On-

ward Construction Company, and it is said that

these transfers do not mean an actual change in

TRANSFER OF BROADWAY PROPERTY.

ley, for a consideration of \$163,750, one-half part

in the property Nos. 557 and 559 Broadway and Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer-st. 50x200. The Union Trust Company, as trustee, also transferred one-helf part in the same property to the same for a

ilke consideration.
David and Anthony B. Banks transferred No. 23
Park Place and No. 20 Murray-st., 28.8x150, to Isaac
S. Jennings for a consideration of \$170,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Samuel, to Maria A Froehlich, execu-2d-st, n s, lot 512, map Petrus Stuy-

Daily, George, and John A Carlson to the Germania Life Insurance Company, Broadway, n w corner 102d-st. 5½ years.
Same to same, 102d-st, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 5½ years.
Soundary, Samuel, to Maria A Probability.

vesant estate 1 year Goodridge, Charlotte M, to the Girard Trust Com-pany, trustee, 29th-st, s s, 256.3 ft w of 5th-ave, 5 years Grayhead, Meyer, to Edmund Coffin, No 112 Edge-Grayhead, Meyer, to Edmund Coffin, No 112

pany, trustee, 29th-st, s s, 25e.3 ft w of 5th-ave, 5 years.
Grayhead, Meyer, to Edmund Coffin, No 112 Edge-comb-ave, 3 years.
Same to same, No 114 Edge-comb-ave, 3 years.
Hawley, John S. to Union Trust Company of New-York, Nos 557 and 559 Broadway, and Nos 128 and 120 Mercer-st, 3 years.
Hamila, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow, No 9 to 15 West 125th-st, 3 years.
Hamilin, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow, No 9 to 15 West 125th-st, 3 years.
Hamilin, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow, No 9 to 15 West 125th-st, 3 years.
Hamilin, Fannie, to Marry M. Baldwin, SSth-st, s s, 259 ft w of Sth-ave, 3 years.
Libbey, Jonas M and Frederick A. to Edward P Schell, trustee, etc. Fort Washington-ave, e a paroel begins 226 ft from n boundary line of land of William Libbey and w s Kingsbridge Road, 'y year.
Corn, Henry, to Eugene Sondheim, No 1.991 Lexington-ave, 2 years.
Smith, Gettel and Louis, to the East River Savings institution, No 148 Delancey-st, 3 years.
Stanaland, John M, to Sarah M Marvin et al, trustees, etc. Amsterdam-ave, ne corner Washington Bridge Park, 3 years.
Voletsky, Abraham, and Harris Hellman to Jacob Manheim, No 28 to 32 Monroe-st and No 33 to 37 Hamilton-st, 1 year.
Geizier, Samuel and David, to East River Savings Institution, No 147 East Broadway, 1 year.
Petrone, Antonio, to New-York Building Loan Banking Company, 115th-st, n. s. 100 ft e of 5th. ave, installments.
Stevens, Henry E and Henry E, jr, to Henry W de Forest, executor, etc. 14th-ave, cantre line at centre 206th-st, extends to Hudson River, also D-st, e. s. 150 ft e of Hudson-ave, aw corner D-st and 206th-st, centre line at high water mark, runs w to builkheaf, 1 year.
Travers, William R, to James B Ford et al, executors, etc. 100th-st, sentre line at high water mark, runs w to builkheaf, 1 year.
Weinstein, Julius and Max, to Cittzens' Savings Bank, Broome-st, s-s. 80 ft e of Ridge-st, 5 years.

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

11th-ave, s e corner 30th-st for a two and three story brick and stone stable, 40.4x175; estate of Richard Roy, owner; C F Rose, 1 Madison-ave, architect
Rosedale-ave, e s. 75 ft s of Manaion-st, for a one-story frame workshop, 25x20; Delia Smith, No 697 Morris-ave, owner; George Hof, jr, architect

architect

Poplar-si, n s. 352.8 ft e of Porest-st; for a two-story frame dwelling. 21x41.4 Charles Money. No I Forest-st, owner and architect... Lenox-ave w s. 27.11 ft no f libth-st; for three six story brick flathouses, with stores. 23.8 and 24.884.10. Elias Kempner, No 55 East 61st-st, owner; George F Pelham, architect

163,750 19,000

14,900

26,600

15,000

148,000

53,000

second-st., on private terms.

and-seventy-first-st., 31x101.

Scannell.

brokers.

Meyer Hellman has purchased from M. Solomon

MAIN OFFICE: BROOKLYN.

134th-et, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox-ave, for a five story brirk tenement house, 25x84.9; John E Doyle, No 837 Southern Boulevard, owner, C A Millner, architect
90th-st, n s, 125 ft w of Park-ave; for four five story and basement brick flathouses, 25x86; Samuel Ginsberg, No 171 West 1024-st, owner; F J Miller & Co, architects
Park Row, No 3, and Annest, No 5; for an eight-story brick and stone office building, 25x 62.9; the Park Row Construction Company, No 23 Nassau-st, owner; R H Robertson, architect

## Insure Your Title.

Real Estate.

Don't carry the risk yourself.

Title insurance is cheaper than the old system of counsel's opinion, and protects better.

A hidden dower claim, an undiscovered heir, an afterborn child, a false personation, an invalid will, are all covered by the title policy.

## TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL & SURPLUS - \$5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Apply to BUREAU OF INVESTMENT,

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK, 37 LIBERTY ST.

Co Let for Business Purposes. 69 WALL STREET,

running through to 89 Beaver Street. Light offices with all modern conveniences, LOW RENTS. MACLAY & DAVIES,

OFFICES TO LET IN TEMPLE COURT, 8 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST., 119 TO 129 NASSAU ST. RULAND & WHITING,

A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribme A received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m.; advertisements received at any American District Telegraph office and also at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz. 204 8th-ave. a. a. or. 24d-st.; 162 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, 6th-ave. and 1sth-st.; 162 Columbus-ave., neer West 68th-st.; 106 West 42d-st., bear 6th-ave.; 92 East 1sth-st.; 25 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves; 159 East 47th-st.; 1,338 8d-ave. between 76th and 8th aves; 159 East 47th-st.; 1,338 8d-ave. near 61st-st.; 1,768 1st-ave., near 8th-st.; 650 3d-ave. near 41st-st.; 554 3d-ave.; 210 Bleecker-st.; 268 3d-ave.; 240 East 79th-st.; 1,921 3d-ave.; 2,662 3d-ave.

Country Property for Sale

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.-FOR SALE.-A farm. 78 h screet buildings in good order, of fruit and water. EVANDER H. SCHLEY. FARM.—40 acres; fruit, meadow; charming valley; & miles from New-York; 2 miles from Hudson River. Call or address J. MILTON CLARK, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

City fotels.

AN ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF HOTEL HOTEL NORMANDIE, CORNER BROADWAY AND SSTH-ST., NEW-YO Walls exceptionally heavy and fireproof. Beams and all of iron and filled in between with hollow brick and concrete. Stairs, iron and marble.

H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribins
A received at their Uptown Office, No. 1,242 Broadway,
2d door north of 3ist-et., until 9 o'clock p. m.; advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular
office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 254 8th-ave., a t
cor. 23d-et., 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-et. Macy's 6th-ave.
and 14th-et.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 66th-et.; 106
Weat 42d-et., nes 6th-ave., 192 East 14th-et.; 257 West
42d-et., between 7th and 8th aves.; 159 East 4tth-et.; 1389
3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,028 3d-ave., near
4ist-et.; 1554 3d-ave.; 210 Bleecker-et.; 325 Bleecker-et.;
2,908 3d-ave.; 240 East 7th-et.; 1,921 3d-ave. 2,662 3d-ave.

## Dividend Notices

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE DOL LAR AND A HALF PER SHARE from net earning has been declared payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1800. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will close August let and reopen August 16, 1809.

26,000 Chicago, July 20, 1899.

THE LAWYERS TITLE INSULANCE COMPANT OF NEW YORK.

37 & 39 Liberty Street and 44 & 46 Maiden Land.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2% per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable at his Company's Offices on August 1st, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15th, and reopend on Wednesday, August 2nd.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NO. 4. THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Board of Direc-tors of the Boston-Little Circle Zine Company, and the same will be paid August 1st to all shareholders of record July 25, 1899.

uly 25, 1899.

C. A. BRALEY, Treasurer.

Kansas City, Mo., July 15, 1899.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, July 19th, 1898.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day
declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT, paysble to the Shareholders on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will close at 12 M. July 22d. and reopen at 10 A. M. August 2d.
LOFTIN LOVE. Cashier.

A DVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribuse received at their Uptown Office, No. 1.242 Broadway, 2d door north of 3ist-st., until 0 o'clock p. m., advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz. 234 Sth-ave, according to the strength of the strength of